

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

PAULA CONNER,

Case No.: 2:22-cv-01160-APG-DJA

## Plaintiff

Order

V.

[ECF Nos. 16-19, 30]

GARY KELLY, et al.,

## Defendants

8 Plaintiff Paula Conner is a flight attendant for Southwest Airlines Company. She sues  
9 Southwest and various company officers for a variety of claims arising out of the company's  
10 requirements that she wear a mask and be vaccinated. She requests that I reconsider my prior  
11 decision granting the defendants more time to respond to her complaint. The defendants oppose  
12 that motion and move to dismiss or to transfer the case to the United States District Court for the  
13 Northern District of Texas. They also move to strike a second response Conner filed in  
14 opposition to the defendants' motions to dismiss.

15 I deny Conner's motion to reconsider because there was no error in allowing the  
16 defendants additional time. I grant the motion to strike because it is unopposed. Finally, I grant  
17 the motion to transfer venue because the case originally could have been brought there and, in  
18 the interest of justice and the convenience of the parties and witnesses, transfer is appropriate. I  
19 deny the motions to dismiss without prejudice to the arguments being reasserted in the Northern  
20 District of Texas.

**21 || I. MOTION TO RECONSIDER (ECF No. 16)**

22 Conner requests that I rescind my prior order granting the defendants an extension of  
23 time to respond to the complaint. She argues I should not have granted the extension because the

1 defendants had not timely responded after being served. The defendants respond that I had good  
2 cause to extend the deadline because they needed additional time to determine whether service  
3 was proper, investigate the legal and factual bases for Conner's claims, and prepare their  
4 responses. They also contend Conner identifies no prejudice from the two-week extension.  
5 Finally, the defendants argue that they are not in default because Conner never properly served  
6 them.

7 I deny Conner's motion to reconsider because I find no basis to change my decision. *See*  
8 *Sch. Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah Cnty., Or. v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993). The  
9 defendants set forth good cause to extend any applicable deadline in their motion. ECF No. 8.  
10 Requests to extend time are typically granted absent "bad faith or prejudice to the adverse party."  
11 *Tindall v. First Solar Inc.*, 892 F.3d 1043, 1048 (9th Cir. 2018). There is no evidence of bad  
12 faith or prejudice. Consequently, I deny Conner's motion.

13 **II. MOTION TO STRIKE (ECF No. 30)**

14 Approximately one month after the parties completed briefing on the defendants' motions  
15 to dismiss and change venue, Conner filed a second opposition. ECF No. 28. The defendants  
16 move to strike it. Conner did not respond. I therefore grant the motion as unopposed. LR 7-2(d).

17 **III. MOTION TO TRANSFER VENUE (ECF No. 18)**

18 Southwest moves to transfer venue under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) to the Northern District of  
19 Texas because venue is proper there, and the convenience of the witnesses and the interests of  
20 justice support transfer. Southwest argues that most of the witnesses and documents are in  
21 Texas, where Southwest and the individual defendants maintain their offices. Southwest  
22 contends that the only connection to Nevada is that Conner resides here, but it notes that Conner  
23 is a flight attendant who is based out of Illinois and travel is easier for her than might otherwise

1 be the case. The individual defendants join in the motion to transfer. ECF No. 20. Conner's  
2 only response is that transfer will "[p]romote corporate supremacy, corporate privilege in the  
3 Interests of corporate favoritism which would equal bias on behalf of this court, that's, unequal  
4 Justice." ECF No. 22 at 6.

5 A court may transfer a civil action to another district "[f]or the convenience of parties and  
6 witnesses, in the interest of justice . . ." 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). The transferor court may transfer  
7 only to a district or division where the action "might have been brought" originally or one "to  
8 which all parties have consented." 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). The transferor court must find both that  
9 the action might have been brought in the transferee court and that the parties' and witnesses'  
10 convenience, in the interest of justice, favors transfer. *Hatch v. Reliance Ins. Co.*, 758 F.2d 409,  
11 414 (9th Cir. 1985). A suit "might have been brought" in a district if the "plaintiff has a right to  
12 sue in that district, independently of the wishes of defendant." *Hoffman v. Blaski*, 363 U.S. 335,  
13 344 (1960) (quotation omitted). The transferee court thus must be a proper venue and have  
14 personal jurisdiction over the defendant "when suit was instituted." *Id.* at 343 (quotation  
15 omitted); *see also Wash. Pub. Utils. Grp. v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for W. Dist. of Wash.*, 843 F.2d 319,  
16 328 (9th Cir. 1987) (stating that "a district court must have both personal jurisdiction over the  
17 parties and venue to hear a case").

18 In determining whether transfer is convenient and in the interest of justice, factors to  
19 consider include:

20 (1) the location where the relevant agreements were negotiated and  
21 executed, (2) the state that is most familiar with the governing law,  
22 (3) the plaintiff's choice of forum, (4) the respective parties'  
23 contacts with the forum, (5) the contacts relating to the plaintiff's cause of action in the chosen forum, (6) the differences in the costs of litigation in the two forums, (7) the availability of compulsory process to compel attendance of unwilling non-party witnesses, and (8) the ease of access to sources of proof.

1 *Jones v. GNC Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498-99 (9th Cir. 2000). There is no “exhaustive  
2 list of specific factors to consider,” and courts “should weigh any case-specific factors relevant  
3 to convenience and fairness to determine whether transfer is warranted.” *In re Apple, Inc.*, 602  
4 F.3d 909, 912 (8th Cir. 2010) (quotation omitted). “Litigation of related claims in the same  
5 tribunal is favored in order to avoid duplicitous litigation, attendant unnecessary expense, loss of  
6 time to courts, witnesses and litigants, and inconsistent results.” *Cambridge Filter Corp. v. Int'l  
7 Filter Co., Inc.*, 548 F. Supp. 1308, 1310 (D. Nev. 1982). The party seeking the transfer bears  
8 the burden of showing transfer is appropriate. *In re Apple, Inc.*, 602 F.3d at 913. Whether to  
9 transfer lies within the court’s discretion. *Ventress v. Japan Airlines*, 486 F.3d 1111, 1118 (9th  
10 Cir. 2007).

11       This case could have been brought in Texas because venue would be proper, and all  
12 defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction there. Conner challenges Southwest’s corporate  
13 policies that emanated from its corporate offices in Texas, and all defendants are located there.

14       Consequently, I consider whether transfer is convenient and in the interest of justice.  
15 Several factors are neutral. It is not clear where Conner was hired. She states in the complaint  
16 that she signed an employment contract, but the parties do not address where that was signed and  
17 do not attach it to their filings. Neither court would be more familiar with the governing law  
18 because Conner asserts federal claims, except for her claim for “agreement by tacit acquiescence  
19 by non-response of affidavit.” ECF No. 1 at 26. It is unclear under what law this claim is  
20 asserted. The availability of compulsory process to compel attendance of unwilling non-party  
21 witnesses is also neutral. Conner does not argue the point, so she does not identify any witnesses  
22 that may bear on this factor. Although Southwest contends it would be easier for it to fly  
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1 Southwest employee witnesses to Texas, Southwest operates in Nevada and could just as easily  
2 fly its employees here.

3 Conner's choice of forum weighs in favor of keeping the case in Nevada. But the  
4 remaining factors strongly weigh in favor of transfer. First, the respective parties' contacts with  
5 the forum weigh in favor of transfer. Southwest operates in Nevada, but there is no evidence that  
6 any of the individual defendants have Nevada contacts. Indeed, they have moved to dismiss for  
7 lack of personal jurisdiction. ECF No. 19. In support of that motion, each of them attests to a  
8 lack of significant Nevada contacts. ECF Nos. 19-1 through 19-5. If this court lacks personal  
9 jurisdiction over these defendants (and it appears that is the case), I would either dismiss them or  
10 sever Conner's claims against them and transfer those claims to Texas. Such piecemeal  
11 resolution of Conner's claims weighs in favor of transferring the entire case to Texas.

12 The contacts relating to Conner's claims in Nevada also favor transfer. Although Conner  
13 lives here, her claims arise out of nationwide policies Southwest adopted at its Texas corporate  
14 offices, and the incidents where she lost wages due to her refusal to wear a mask appear to have  
15 happened in locations other than Nevada or Texas. See ECF No. 1-2 at 30, 32-34. Conner does  
16 not assert that the cost of litigating in Texas would be burdensome. The defendants note that  
17 Conner is pro se, so she will not have to hire a Texas attorney, and she has economical means to  
18 travel as a flight attendant. Finally, the ease of access to sources of proof weighs in favor of  
19 transfer. Again, the only connection to Nevada is that Conner lives here. But her employment  
20 records are in Texas, and the policies she challenges were adopted in Texas and implemented  
21 nationwide.

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1 The defendants have met their burden of showing that transfer is appropriate. I therefore  
2 grant the motion to transfer venue. I deny the defendants' motions to dismiss, without prejudice  
3 to them reasserting those arguments before the district court in Texas.

## 4 | IV. CONCLUSION

I THEREFORE ORDER that plaintiff Paula Conner's motion to rescind order (ECF No. 16) is DENIED.

I FURTHER ORDER that the defendants' motion to strike (ECF No. 30) is GRANTED as unopposed. The clerk of court is instructed to strike ECF No. 28.

I FURTHER ORDER that defendant Southwest Airlines Company's motion to transfer  
**(ECF No. 18)** and the individual defendants' joinder **(ECF No. 20)** are GRANTED. The clerk  
of court is instructed to transfer this case to the United States District Court for the Northern  
District of Texas and to close this case.

13 I FURTHER ORDER that the defendants' motions to dismiss (ECF Nos. 17, 19) are  
14 **DENIED** without prejudice to reasserting them in the Northern District of Texas.

15 DATED this 6th day of April, 2023.



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ANDREW P. GORDON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE